SAND'S SYRUP of HOARHOUND and VEGETA-SELE EXPECTORANTS—124, 25 and 50 cents—4 d-flightful and more removily for Counts Colds and Communition. Sold, wholesale and retail, at the SANDS Mammoth Drug Store, No. 71 James et. THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE of an OLD THETTY YEARS EXPERIENCE of an OLD WIRE ... Mrs. WINSELOW would sail the attention of the ladies be her SOUTHING SYBUP, for delidered tecthing. It will give immediate relief, reduces all inflammation, making the processor is esselving easy, and it postlery were to cover the desendery and distribute, say, and it postlery were to cover the desendery and distribute, and, and the control of the postlery of the PRING, corner of Johnston, and Bondway, BUTTA PAUL, No. 48. BING, corner of Johnston and Bondway, BUTTA PAUL, No. 49. Courtlandstat, and W. D. CHUMHI S. No. 118 Bowery, corner of Blacekners, New York Wis MATES, No. 178 Faltonest, Brooklya Price, 21 a builde.

A to fee sale as above, CINTIS & PERKINSS WILD CHERRY MITTERS for the case of follows and Jaundice complaints, and general delinity. They caucken the blood and give new & fe and energy to the whole system. Place only Nit cents in pint bestles.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the PURSUANCE of an order of Jesse C. Smith, Esq. property of the County of Kings, Series is nearly given are to all persons having clause against HENRY WOODMAN, lat of Brooklyn deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same

The PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Surroga

MOTICE of DISTRIBUTION.—Notice is hereby gives that the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Frederick Meditor, lete of the Gity of New York, deceased lately made by filles Davis, under the order of the Surrogate of the Counts of New York, will be distributed according to law at the Surrogate Office, in the City of New-York on the second day of August next, at sen ordered to the Surrogate and the City of New-York on the second day of August next, at sen ordered to the foreston of that day, when all persons having claims or demands against addressed that the City of the A W BRADFORD, Surrogate. SUPREME COURT.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust

CUPERIOR COURT of the CITY of NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT of the CITY of NEW-YOLK.

—Athert Starsberg against George B. Foote and Frank Lt
Foote—Summing for money demand on contract (Coun not ser.)—
To GEORGE B. FOOTE and FRANK L. FOOTE, 'Yeu are sero,
which will be filled in the effice of the Clerk of the superior Councille
city of New-York, at the City Half in and City, and obtained on any of your answer to the said complaint on the subscript of your answer to the said complaint on the subscript of your answer to the said complaint on the subscript of your answer to the said complaint of the start Asys after the
service of this ammonia on your complaint within the time afteressed,
the plaintiff in the action will take joine of the day of such service;
and if you fall to survey the surface of the said you for the sum
of two though interest thereon, as est first in the complaint in his astion, hesides the costs of this action—Dated Inne 14, 1830.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk effice aforesid on June 18, 1853.

jefe jawbwM JONATHAN S. ELT, Plaintiff a Attorney.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

ELEVATED BROADWAY RAILROAD. A Letter from ar. Wickersham.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribene.

Six: Having disposed of the serious objections hereto. fore urged sgainst our Elevated Railroad and Sidewalk in Broadway, and shown that this great improvement can be practically carried out, without interfering with any existing nterest, either public or private, and with a large increase of the value of property and the amount of business in that theroughfare, one objection remains for consideration. It is objected that my plan will exclude the light from the lower sidewalk, and make the stores too dark to transact business.

It is my desire to meet every objection that may be raised

against it.

What are the facts about the light in Broadway? Is it not true that in the shop windows and inside the stores, it is now too strong, and that most all of our new stores are being built with express reference to modifying and tempering it, so as to show goods to better advantage? Many of the choicest and chintiest goods are now kept from being expected to the public in the shop windows, because the light is too strong. It is well known that a large amount of goods are constantly being injured by the reduction of the sun's rays through the shop windows. Even in London, with its smoky, marky atmosphere, the windows of the shops are furnished with heavy curtains, and other contrivances are resorted so for the purpose of graduating and lessening the light. In Paris, the Palais Royal—the most splendid and fashionable shopping promised in the world—is entirely covered in by believing acteoding over the walk on all sides; and even here, many of the most brilliant shops adopt additional means of excluding the light. The whole of the fine Controd of P. the Bradway of Turin, is covered with massive stone halonnies over the sidewalk.

If we think of it candidly a moment, we fishall see that What are the facts about the light in Broadway? Is it

pertien of light. These awrings, which are semi-opaque, are generally run down slanting, within eight fact of the side walk, and actually intercept a greater proportion of the rays of light than would be done by a horizontal balcomy, stateen feet from the ground. Any one can draw a diagram with a pencil, that will prove this in a noment.

In a climate bright and brilliant as ours, where the intense smolight prevents all the chainest goods from being exhibited, a balcony like those of the Palais Royal, and of Turin, is actually a great desideratum to shon keepers, and in addition to the priceless blessing of a shelter at all times from the brotting sun and the rattling showers by which New York is characterized. I consider one of the greatest incidental advantages offered by my Terrace is this regular, constant and equal modification of light which it will produce in the shoes of the lower sidewalk.

It has been surgested that, it would take too long a time to build this Railroad and Terrace, on account of the difficulty of getting this structure made. Now, in this respect, as in all others, my plan does not look to the benefit of anyone establishment or individual. My idea is to have the job given out in parcels of a mile or so, to each of our leading concerns. In this way the whole could be going on at once and would be finished in a reasonable time—and all without disturbing or interrunting the business or travel of our great thoroughfare. Your's tenly.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: This last day of plorious June, the country all rejoicing like a giant refreshed, the heavy sheaves of its golden harvest, and the hearly advancing verdure of its meadows and maine spreading around you as a garniture of lovelines that any heart but a dead one must exult in beholding. I swept over the New Jersey Kailroad, from our Gotham to this city in less than four hours. This was uncommonly well for the monopoly line, costing less by one half than the Hudson River Railroad; less than two thirds as long, and modestly charving two thirds as much fare as we pay

the Hudson Kiver Kailroad, less than two thirds as long, and modestly changing two thirds as much fare as we pay from New-York to Albany, which is performed, notwith standing the 50 or 60 miles greater distance, in rather less time. Do keep up the cry against this perverse monopoly until it is killed or shamed into better manners. But this only by the way.

I read in the cars your able and scathing, and, in the

only by the way.

I read in the cars your able and scathing, and, in the main, just rebuke to the University, as well as the inaucuration of the new and amisble Chanceller, and the other Anniversary exercises of this institution. It set on foot a train of musings which are now seeking to find utterance in the vecant hour before dinner.

For the main, your strictures seem to me so just that they wast be assuiced in by those who are not weedled to a senseless and almost fruitless system, which hitherto has prevailed in nearly all the American Colleges and Universities. This plea-let it weigh as much as it, worthcupft to be put in to paliste your invective a little. "Oth "ers, nearly all others, have done just as bad as we. Why, "then, single as out for so heavy reprehension."

There are some exceptions, I am glod to see. Brown University, in little Rhoda Island—God bless her' has set a worthy example for a few years past, which you would heartly commend if you fully understood it. Just such Courses of Lectures for the mass of intelligent mechanics, as you mimiste should have been given in our University, have there found favor. Take a simple illustration. The Professor of Chemistry applied to the arts, or to metallurgy. I forget which was the technical designation, and found gathering into his lacture room some hundreds of the journess men and apprentices of the maintactures of jew-lry. With intense interest and practical profit they followed up the whole Course. And it such a result can be secured in the little City of Providence, with its fifty thousand inhabitants, what might safely be recknowed on in New York and its surroundings, with near a million."

The stereotyped rightly, the congoeled Svedness which is horrified at any infusion of the sparit of progress, has resid its most solemn and stern remonstrances against Dr. Weyland's Innovations. Please, therefore, to keep vor well directed the oo the other remonstrances against Dr. Weyland's Innovation and stern remonstrances against Dr. Weyland's Innovation a

"ibis"—which you may paraphrase for the unclassical that between the vandal recklessness which would destroy everything because it is tenerable, and the timid cautious ness which would never admit unavation, there is room for common sense to point out a safe and wise middle

thing more, Mr. Editor: While you are usalousover zealous, the creakers say, to urge forward reforms and improvements so far as physical cuence is concerned, do not lorge the importance of popularizing intellectual and moral instruction. To the branches your article this morning

specified, why not add the science and art—for both are conserned—of yout Lacking, so much needed by the half million engaged in it professionally, and by every parent

also I

Then the principles and practise of morals may be so taught and illustrated, for the benefit of the masses, as to save us from the miserable deterioration in this respect, too obvious on every side. Urge on your physical reforms. Teach men in your physical lectures, what he ware mode of, and the laws of animal health and vigor. But do and of, and the laws of animal need and proved they need and for and how they may se use the high ends of a rational its mortal existence. Yours, truly.

A FOREER COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

Philadolphia, Jone 30, 1883.

Union Collings - The whole number of students in this nstitution, as appears from the recent catalogue, is 223 Ten prize scholarships have just been founded by the President of the College, to be awarded to candidates who shall severally pass such examination as shall entitle them to the distinction. The incombents of these scholarships will receive toward the payment of their college expenses a credit of thirty dollars for the first term, the same to be continued each term thereafter, amounting to ninety dolars annually, during the entire collegiste course, provided bey shall maintain their standing in their class; and prowided sho they shall continue to comp'y with the rules pre-cribed by the founders of the scholarships, among which is a piecge on the part of each that he will neither use in xicating liquors as a beverage or tobacco in any of its forms, so long as he shall continue to receive the avails of the scholarship which has been awarded to him.

In the Graduates' Department, there are to be five Professors, and it is intended to furnish more compre etruction than the coilege course any where permits in the

various branches of scientific literature. Graduates from any regular college will be received shose talents, habits and attainments give soft neat prom ise of eminent influence and usefulness. Scholarships will he endowed for the support of such as may be needy, and open to any, of the proper qualifications, so far as vacancies may be left untilled by those selected from the graduates of this College. The Department will be opened by prob ably three Prefessors, at the beginning of the collegiate year in 1854.

The intention of the Trustees in these arrangements is to give to every young man, so far as is in their power every opportunity of studying whatever subjects he or his friends may consider most useful for him, with the fewes possible restrictions or requirements, stating in his diploma procisely what progress he has made; and in the opening of the higher course, to furnish the opportunity for that ad vanced study and attainment which the growth of our nation begins loudly to demand.

Connected with the College are extensive groves, botan. cal and flower gardens, and pleasure grounds, together with a farm of 250 acres of land, which is intended to aif ord practical illustrations in horticulture and agriculture, and ortions of which will be allotted to such students as may desire to aid their progress in their education by their own

AMERICAN ART AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In your notice to-day of the Crystal Palace, I observe you speak of works of art to be exhibited there, and with some little feeling of shame I perceive that the and with some little feeling of shame I perceive that the names of American artists do not appear in the list. It will be a constant natter of regret to every vision that such is the case, and too much censure cannot be given to the meanagers of that institution for their neglect in this particular. While they solicited lorenge artists, and owners of pictures, statues, etc. to exhibit here, no American has had that distinguished hence that a note requesting contributions from American artists been addressed to the Pressent of the Academy of Design it would have been sufficiently, and what might have been one of the most interesting and credits bis features of the exhibition has been lost by this wifful disregard of American art. There will not be a single American exhibitor in this department that I am aware of, and I trust there will not be. The loss will fall upon the managers, not upon the artists. fall upon the managers, not upon the artists.

News York, July 2, 1853.

DUNLOP.

CROTON WATER

Lend Pipes.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribone.

Site: In my communication of the 20th inst., I endeavoyed show that the Croton water becomes charged with salts of lead by a moderately prolonged contact with pipes of that metal; that the poisonous matter produced consists of an insoluble carbonate, and a soluble bi carbonate; and that the power of the metal to contaminate the water, does not cease, as was once supposed, after a brief period of time but continues undiminished for many years, if not indefinitely. The period of contact requisite for the water to dissolve the maximum quantity of the metal, which it is capable of taking up, varies with circumstances; but I find that in many cases twelve hours are quite sufficient for the purpose. The amount of metal which constitutes this maximum is also variable, and will depend in a great measure upon the amount of atmospheric oxygen con-mined in the water. It is also probably influenced by differences in the chemical purity, and the molecular structure of the lead. Thus there are in the College of Physicians of the lead. It is there are in the Conege or rayscrains and Surgeons two pipes which have been in use saveral years one of which affords in twelve hours to the contained water, a sufficient amount of the metal, to be ready recognized by the sulphinettee hyerogen test, with at concentration, while the water drawn from the other after similar exposure, requires considerable concentration be-fore it exhibits a similar result.

The determination, with absolute accuracy, of the quan-

tity of lead contained in water which has been in contact with it, is a task of some culiculty, especially when it is with it, is a task of some culiculty, especially when it is very minute—as when it amounts to out a sustiffraction of a grain to the gailon. A result however, approximating closely to the truth can be obtained very easily by a simple expected. A portion of the water under examination, supposing it to be so strongly charged with the metal as to be reasonly darkened in hose by suphunetted hydrogen gasts introduced into a pint beakergless standing upon a sneed of white paper, and after accidiating it with accide acid, it is saturated with the gas. This produces a brown that more or loss interse, according to the quantity of lead present. A similar glass containing pure water is placed alongside, and after the addition of a little acid, a current of the gas is passed through it. During its passage a soution of sait of read containing that metal in the proportion of one grain to the gailon is excitionly added until the of one grain to the gailon is excition-ly added until the iquid acquires the same depth of color as that in the other mass. This point is assertanced with very considerable revision by looking cown through the liquid upon the white paper beneath. By comparing the quantity of the our water, with that of normal solution of lead required bring it to the same degree of metallic impregnation, th that of the water under trial, we at once arrive at the

with that of the water under trial, we at once arrive at the amount of match in the latter.

Numerous experiments made in this way have shown that the croton water at this season of the year, acquires from the pipes on an average, after twelve hours contact, somewhere between one sixth and one fifth of a grain of lead to the gallon.

But is it possible, that water containing so small a quan-

from the pipes on an average, after twelve moins contact somewhere between one sixth and one fifth of a grain of lead to the gallon.

But is it possible, that water containing so small a quantity of this metallic passon can seriously affect the besith of those who drink it? Is not human life too short to admit such an accumulation of lead in the system from the source as to be productive of disastrons consequences? Have we not half a million of childrens who use it havitually and constantly, and are all these being poisoned or to be poisoned? These and similar impoiries naturally present themselves, and are only to be answered from the resorded experience of respectable medical practitioners who have devoted themselves to the careful study of the subject.

The attention of the protession is rapidly awakening to these matters and the insoical literature, both foreign and domestic, of the last lew years, shows the growing importance which is attached to them. Among the recent publications on the subject one deserves particular notice from the great ability it displays, and the millimide of facts it embodies. It is a "Report on the action of water on Lead" Fipes and the diseases proceeding from it," made last year to the American Medical Association, and published in their transactions by a Committee to whom the subject had been referred the previous year. The Committee consisted of Dr. Horatio Assams of Waitham, Mass, the author of the report, and Drs. Samuel L. Dans and J. C. Dallon, all of whom had previously distinguished themselves by investigations of this subject. A few quotations from this admirable report will not be out of place here. After giving a succeinct history of the views entertained at different times on the action of water upon lead, and citing a number of cases strising from the use of lead transmitted water, and the methods of treatment, it proceeds to say.

The next point your Committee will notice is the great difference in the length of the exposure of individues stolantifiers may be taken

s he worder his care a case of lead paragraph of the mis-s of the forearm hand and diagets of our limb, produced lead water, where no brace of the metal could be de-cred by the most delicate tests this the water had been neertrated 50 per cent. By the tests above used, one a hundreth of a grain of lead per gallon can be detected natural water.

is hundreth of a grain of lead per glassic can be desected natural water.

But this discrepancy in the length of exposure before cases is produced, may be mainly owing to difference of except tolary in the exposed. This difference of exceptibility is due, no doubt to different degrees of constitutional got or energy, and it is possible that this may in some area, be so great as to render the individual comparation.

y impregentate to the action of this poison. There is in the community and even among medical men, in most limpuses to admit that this poison is productive of much ovil, they urge the exemption of a certain number of the injurious effects of this poison, as an evidence that

these are in all the supposed cases, imaginary. The same argument might be used with equal truth against the existence of malaris, or the poison of most epidemic or contagious diseases, insamuch as but a small portion of those expected become actually infected. Cholera scarcely designates the community among whem it finds its victims and infineran, even leaves many unterched in its less partial course. Another ground of scepticism has been the fact, that eases having the features of the affections attributed to the agency of this metal, are occasionally met with in it dividuals, not yet suspected of being exposed to its action. But when we reflect to what a variety of purposes, commected with domestic life, this metal has been put incomb which it may be insidicusly introduced into the system, such cases may off ultimately prive tax energy of hem have already been proved) to be mere apparent exceptions.

Cases are then given of lead poisoning, where the metal has been introduced in minute quantines from cooking intensits of eartherware which had been glared with its cride. In a certain portion of Ohio, a few years ago, a strange disease presented itself from which many deaths occurred before its character was assertanced when it was easily referred to such earthnowner which had recently come into use in the vicinity. In view of these and similar facts the report orges upon the profession the great importance of a familiarity with the disgnestics of lead disease, and the propriety of treating those cases which exhibit them, with the appropriate remedies for lead, although the source of the poison may not be detected, and state as the result of their experience that net unfrequently cases of chromo disease with have for months and in some instances for years been unencossfully treated for cases of chromo disease which have for mouths

I should like to quote largely from this interesting report eo replete with good sense, and important facts, but com-mending it earnestly to your medical readers will merely

menon g it earnessly to your medical reasers with merely give its core clusion.

"Your Committee will only add that the settled conviction to which their labors in preparing this report, have conducted them, is thus, that it is accest add to use water drawn through lead pipes, or stored in leaden casterns for domestic purposes, and that any article of food or drink is dargerous to health which by any possibility can be impregnated with saturation matter. It may possibly be done in some cases with in purity, but it is inconsisted to prode the miss the cases of rafety, where so many are fraught with danger?

termine the cases of safety, where so many are fraught with danger. The following letter is one of a number of the same character which I am daily receiving from our City Poystonars, to many of whom I have addressed inquires on this subject. Its writer, Dr. Foster is one of the Visiting Physicians of the Bellevia Hospital.

"TWENTY-FIRST-ST., near Broadway, Monday, June 20, 1851.

"Dear Size: In reply to your inquiries respecting the presidence of disease sixil) stable to jobethild by lead, among the patients at Bellevia Hospital. I may state that see meet with it quite requestly in one or other of its various forms.

In the first place, there are the usual cases of lead of paralysis, &c., occurring in painters and workers in lead. In these, of cause a need go no further than their occupation to did the cause of their maidder.

In another class of cases, the cause is not as apparent. We can

see see, occurring in painters and worker in Sea. In the case of their mainder.

In another class of cases, the cases in not seapparent. We can trace so source of lead possessing in their occupations are in their diet. Bury of their see was an engaged of contrary accessive employ musts and so far accessing their occupations are in their diet. Bury of their see was a contrary occupation are in their diet. In the cases have presented musty the same werk in the occupation of the first class; and if my actions generated as the contrary accessing the same werk in the occupation of the first class; and if my actions generated were the contrary accessed to the contrary accessed were the contrary and the contrary accessed to the contrary of the contrary occupations are contrary of the contrary occupations of the contrary of the contrary occupations o

It not all, of these two sets of craes, there is a third and a very numerous class of satisatis always to be found in our Wards, who present symptoms recombines these of chromic free ministens or of devey-pea, or chiscologies, and are put down under one or other of these basel. It seems not unlikely, it as your investigations would bead or to believe, we are deally receiving more or less of the satis of lead, with our Croton water. It at the notation may play our important part in the production of these in alsofers as well as of the others.

I bulleve that my colleanies would confirm what I have stated above as the experience of the Hospital, and presume that in other limitions in the City, similar observations will have been mode. I may see that in provide practice also. I have found confirmation of the horse forth and supprisons.

above facts and enspirious.

The subject as a very important one, and I trust that went labors will have the elect to direct poblic attention to it, and lead to the adoption of the proper preventive measures.

I am, dearau, respectfully and truly yours.

Ir. Wm. H. Ellet

I have much similar testimony in my possession from Thave much similar resumony in my possession from preminent medical practitioners, including among them Protessors in all our Medical Colleges. Pertons of this will be bereafter presented. My next communication will be on the employment, as a substitute for lead in the conveyance of water, of pure block its, which I think and shall prove to possess all the desirable advantages of satisfy and economy. Your odd terryt, William H. Eller.

THE GRAND JURY OF NEW-YORK CITY.

An Actin Relation to Jurors in the City of New-York

The people of the State of New York, represented in emite and Assembly, no enact as follows — Sec. 1. The persons to serve as Grand Juroes at Courts SEC 1. The persons to serve as trained duries & Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, to be held in the City of New York, shall be selected from the persons whose names are contained in the lasts of petiliprors for the time being, for said city, by a beard to consist of the Mayer of such city, the presiding Julige of the Supreme Court in the first Judicial district, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York, the first Judge of the Court of Common Plens, the Recorder, and the City of Court of Court of Plant of Court of Court of Court of Court of Plant of Court of Cou

Superior Court of the City of New York, the first Judge of the Court of Common Pieas, the Recorder, and the City Judge of said City and County of New York. Sat 2 The said board shall meet at the office of the Com-missioner of Juros, in the City Hall of the City of New York, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, and afterwards on the first Monday in September in every year, and crysnize by the election of one of their number as char-mers. Four members shall conditute a quorum for the transaction of business, and if a quorum be not present the bears shall account from day to day until a quorum is the board shall actourn from day to day until a quorum is

Sec. 3 The Commissioner of Jurers shall attend the meetings of the said board and as clerk thereof. He produce at the meetings of the said board all the liorder in his pussession. If the Commissioner of Jurors and he make to attend another clerk may be appointed e board.

4. The said Board shall within fifteen days after the

first meeting, select from the lists produced by the Com-nissioner of Juriers, of persons qualified to serve as Jurors in said City, a list of the names of not less than six handred. r more than one thousand persons, to serve as Grand rots of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General sions to be held in said City, until the next lists shall be Services to be held in said City, until the next lists shall be prepared, and the names thereon deposited as hereinafter manifold. The persons so selected shall be intelligent chirests, of good character, and shall be, so far as the said Board may be informed, possessed of the quantications by law required of persons to serve as Jurors for the trial of issues of fact, and not exempt from serving as such Jurors. Sec. 5. The lists made out in pursuance of the third section of this set shall contain the Christian and surnames at

tion of the act stail contain the Christian and surfacines at length of the persons usuad therein, their respective places of residence, and their several occupations; it shall be signed by the officers composing the Board, and or-tified by the Clerk of the Board, and shall be first in the office of the County Clerk within fifteen days fixed by the

surth section of this act
Sec. The lists so prepared shall be prepared and the names thereon deposited in a box, and the names of the
persons to serve as Grand Jurors drawn therefrom in the
manner new provided by law, except that one or more
Judges of the Court of Record shall be present at the
drawing, and certify to the same.

Sec. 7. The names of persons drawn as grand jurors

Sec. 7. The names of persons drawn as grand jurors shall in certain cases be returned into the box of indrawn hallots, as now provided by lay, and whenever the Court of Over and Terminer or Court of General Sessions shall order the Sheriff to summon additional persons to complete the grand jury for such court, the persons who shall be summoned by bim shall be first drawn from the box containing the undrawn names of grand jurors, in the mainer provided for the drawing of an original panel.

Sec. 7. From and after the day on which the first list of grand jurors under the provisions of this act shall be filled in the office of the County Clerk, the persons whose sames shall be contained in such list shall be eligible to serve as grand jurors; and no person shall on or after that day be summoned to serve as a grand juror at any Court of Oyer and Terminer or General Sessions held in the City of New.

symmetric to serve as a grand large of a say Court of types and Terminer or General Sessions held in the City of New-York, except his name shall be included in the list of grand largers for the time being selected, pursuant to this act.

See 9. It shall be the duty of the clerk of every court for which a panel of grand or pent jurors shall be summered by the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, to notify the Supervisors of every case in which less than a majority of the even is named in the minel shall be reo notify the supervisors of every case in which was than a majority of the persons named in the panel shall be re-urred as personally served, and the Supervisors are hereby robbited from allowing or paying any fees or charges to the Sherill for serving any of the persons named in a panel in relation to which they shall be so notified, or for making

y return thereto Any clerk emitting to notify the Supervisors, as required by this section, shall be liable to a punalty of one hundred dollars for every such omission, to be recovered by any person suing therefor. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this

ct are hereby repealed. Sec. 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

More Corres.—June 14. The new schooner G. W. Ford, which was lately taken over the portage, returned or in Lake Superior, bringing down 60 tons of Copper in masses and barrels from the Minnesota mine, also the bodier of the ill fated Monticello, which was taken on board the propeller Globe, to be put into the Globe on her arrival solar.

June 10th. Steamer Baltimore brought down four tons of Copper, in barrels and masses, from the Adventure mine—one ten in masses from the Auteo—15 tons from the Minnesota—one from the Ohio Mining Company and three tens from the Ohio Trap Rock.

June 10th. Propeller Manhattan brought down eight and a half tons in barrels and 14 tons in masses from the Norwich Mine. (This muse it is thought will prove account to none in the whole Outonagon region.) Also, 36 tons in barrels and six tons in marrels and six tons in masses from the North West Mine.

June 20d. Propeller Peninamar arrived with 145 tons from the Cliff Mine, and 35 tons from the Minnesota in barrels and masses.—[Lake Superior Journal.]

George Gates was executed at Ottawa, Ill., on the 28th ult for the marder of a named Liley. Gates was about 27 years of age, and was hong in presence of seven of aght thousand people. He professed his innoceases on the gal-

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The Weather and the Crops North. New Har begins to arrive in this City, and the prospect is fair for a great crop. The late copious rains have made the posturage as good as farmers could desire. There is now a general regret that animals were sacrificed last fall ed red. This is very forward. The drouth is frightful. such numbers, on account of sourcity of Hay-that enough are not in the country to eat up the grass. ziers have made efforte to obtain store cattle and Sheep from the West, but the high price of butchers' Meats in the City this spring has k-pt the price of lean Cattle so high that that they could not see their way clear to purchase The large crop of Hay and good prospect of other crops will keep up the price of stock next fall throughout all the region cantiguous to New York.

Western drovers will do well to note this fact, and send light. If we have seasons new the cotton may mature.

Trey, Ala, June 20.—The most severe drouth ever ex

their surplus forward in time for the fall feed here. No thing but the most severe drouth will prevent them from realizing handsome prefits, particularly on horned Cattle

The Cambea, West Jerseymon, June 29, says:

"The heat is excessive, and has caused several deaths.
The late copious rains are favorable to crops. The sweet
potatoes on the set since section of New Jersey, are badly
injured by a small fly. The prospect now is, that there will
not be enough raised for seed next year.

Strawberries-Staters to the pound, are chronicled as the growth of Springfield, Mass. Virginia Apples, ripe from the tree, are announced at New Haven. This is rather shead of the Jersey Harvest

Early Pear in Maine .- The Editor of the Maine For er. in his paper of Jane 30, exults over a fine mess of grean peas, well filled, grown from seed planted April 129 which yielded full pods June 18. There is a difference in

latitude as well as other things. He also talks of rhubarb-(tie plant,) stalks, six inches circumference, with leaves 30 A NEW APPLE TREE ENEMY has made its appearance in Maine. It is a slender worm about half an inch long striped with greenish white and dark stripes.

jarred they spin down and hang by a fine thread. They move about by rapid crawling. They eat leaves, bads and fruit indiscriminately. They are unlike the canker worm or any other known to the oldest unbabitant. The latter worm has done a great deal of damage this year in Connecticut and Massachusetts. In a recent trip

through pertions of these States, we saw many apple trees that looked as brown as though killed by fire. They also attacked many other trees—particularly elms.

GRASS IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Paictureet Gazette says

the crep is unusually heavy and forward. By July 4 the crop will be mostly secured. GRASS IN MAINE, the Bangor papers say, will not ex-

cood the crop of last year, notwithstanding the early promise. This is owing to the great drouth. As Aspan sons Statis lately exhibited at the Horticultural Society Rooms, Boston, was 16 mehes long, 2 mehes broad, and near half an inch thick, c riously spiral shaped,

and the growth of two days. Love Island Chors -Of late, Mediterranian Wheat has been nown largely on the Island. This variety is well liked by farmers on account of its hardiness. It yields well, both of straw and grain. Millers do not like it as well as some other varieties, because the skin is thick and hard, making a good deal of bran, and not as white flour as several ther varieties. The yield this year will be large, as in fact it will of everything else on all well cultivated Long Island farms. Great benefits have been derived from Guano. It is calculated by some intelligent farmers, whom we have conversed with, that the loss to the farmers will not be less an a hundred thousard dollars, arising from their inability to obtain a supply of Guane this season in time for spring

There will be one of the largest Hay crops ever secure on the Island. Mowing machines are in great demand. Those of Ketchum's patent are generally preferred—per-Laps because best known. Hussey's and Manny's are also in use. Farmers like Hussey's machines because they can be converted at pleasure from a reaper to a mower. Horse takes are in universal use. Farmers cannot do without them. Revolving rakes are most in use. The wire spring rake, mounted on wheels, is much approved of by all who have used them, that we have conversed with. It would be almost impossible for farmers to secure the large crops of grass now commonly grown, without the use ese machines. There is not the least difficulty about their use upon sty common mowing ground. We know Chester Courty, who mees a mowing machine with entire moves. There is no difficulty in cutting lodged grass, and it spreads it for drying perfectly. It is estimated that one machine will cut as fast as ten or twelve soythes. It is bard work for a pair of horses, and they should be changed

often, we rking four alternately. Corn on the Island looks better than it has for several

into norket in great abundance. We cannot say what the termer gets, but we know we have to pay \$2 a bushel. We supp se, he wever, that about one half goes to the mackster, forestaller, market man, or some of the rest of the bordes who go between the producer and consu-

Strawberries were never produced in greater abundance fields. The crop and quality are good. than this year, or of higher flavor.

Cherries are a very profitable crop. They are retailed. in this city at 16 cents a pound-double the price of rai-

sins. It is expected that Apples will be a fair crop this year, hough not as abundant as some years.

Philadelphia, July 1 .- New wheat and new hay begins to arrive pretty freely. Millers usually bid high for first arrivals of wheat to grind for the ret il trade in the city so that prices you may see quoted in price currents are no indications of what will be the ruling price. Hay will be bundant and cheap.

Boston, July 2.—Thermometer near 100, has been a common thing the last fortnight, and little rain for a month, the sky unclouded and winds dry. We have no showers but dust. Grass which looked so promising for pasture and hay, is failing. Corn has not yet begun to suffer materially Potatoes will be light unless we have copious rains soon. Small grain looks better than could be expected, except some late sown. The grasshoppers and other insect tribes

mers are well advanced in their haying. The crop is so much better than last year, that every body wishes they had more stock. A few cattle have hand had been a constant to the last year and outs will be light. I have heard some complaints of the ravages of the Hessian fly.

Cavlinettle, Ill., June 16.—This town is in Central III. New-York beef market for grazing. They are generally held too high for that purpose. Other craps are looking very well. Potatoes have not promised better for many years. This month and next will tell the story for corn.
There will be a good crop of apples. Gardens have suf-

fered some with drowth. Wellsville, Alleghany Co., N. Y., June 29,-Wheat will be a great crop-heavier than any previous year, if it cields as well to the threshing machine as it indicates. Corn bids fair: grass never was better. A great deal of butter and cheese will be made. Potatoes look as theythe family-never were guilty of "the rot."

The Seneca Whig says wheat will be more than an av erage crop. The weevil have injured some crops,

The Weather and the Crops South.

[From our Correspondent]

Georgetown, S. C., June 22 - This is a district where Rice is extensively grown. Some of the lower plantations are suffering with salt water. This is a difficulty which often occurs in drouths. Rice is grown by letting in the water at high tide to flood the fields. It happens that when the river is low up country, that the water gets salt as high up as the rice fields. If it should be used then it kills the crop. For the want of water the grass kills it. The water is now sait as high up as Henry A. Middleton's plantation on Black river. We have had light showers for some days, but not enough

to freshen the river. The rains have helped the gardens, and upland crops, which before were suffering severely. Tollahussee, Fig., Jose 1s - This part of the country is almost burnt up, so severe is the drouth. Some plantations have not been wet since about the 20th of March. On such there will be no corn. Cotton may still be saved by a good season. Corn suffers most on the hammock land Some of the poorest pine lands will make an average crop In conversation with many of our largest planters, I find their opinion is that we shall not average five bushels to

We had a partial shower tendays ago, and many persons tock advantage of it to replant, in hopes of being able to make enough for bread. The prospect is we shall not make our provisions in Leon County this year. We shall have to draw upon New Crisans. Some of the poor piney woods population will be in great straits for bread. I fear. Newtory, S. C. June 22 - I have just seen a full blown

cetten bloom. Dr. Caldwell has so acres this forward. He s usually ahead of the rest of us. not only in earlier, but larger crops. He made eleven bales to the hand last year larger crops. He made to and a good Provision grop.
Anderson, S. G. June 29.—Cotton is beginning to bloom in this neighborhood. This is early and indicates good that the segment.

Columbia, June 23.—Thermometer is to-day at 52°, and we are parched up. Corn will fail intirely unless we have rain soon, and cotton cannot stand the drouth much longer.

Columbus, Ga., June 22.-Thank Beaven, it rains at

perienced has prevailed here this spring. Crops are not

winter. I have noticed several large trees which looked as though they were in the last stage of a hard struggle

a horse in a day's journey. If it were not for the cisterns

and Artesian wells on the cane brake tract, animals would

perish. In North Alabama and Northern Georgia they

have had rain, and will make fair corn crops-not so here

London, Va., Jane 17.-Wheat barvest has commen

The yield is good. Oats suffer with drouth. Corn looks

Huntstille, Ala., June 17 — Rain has fallen partially Generally crops are suffering all over the country.

The Frankin (La.) Planter's Banner of June 16 speaks of a severe storm of wind, rain and hall, accompanied by

thunder. Trees and fences were prostrated, and crops

somewhat injured.

The Echo of June 18 published at Point Coupee, on the

Mississispi, in the cotton and cane region, complains of a

protracted drouth, with warm days and cool nights, like

The Chronicie, of St. Francisville, in the same region, and

when a favorable season is required more than at any other. Thus far the cotton has not suffered so much. The care crop suffers more injury from drought than either cotton or corn. It is calculated to impede its growth. It is generally the case that when the river is receding, as it is at the present time, we have a superabundance of rain, but so far it has been extremely dry.

The ILIN of arms days of Williams Co. is the South

The Whig, of same date, of Wilkinson Co., in the South

West part of Mississippi, says: "The general opinion of

the planters in that extensive cotton growing region, is

that crops are going to turn out much better than was

Charleston, S. C., June 29.—Yesterday was the hottest

day we have experienced so far. Thermometer 90; city

The Weather and the Crops West.

WHEAT HARVEST AND EFFECTS OF DROUTH AT TH

WEST.-The farmers about the gap near Lancaster, Pa., and

in East Lancaster Township, have commenced cutting

Clermont, O. June 28.-Cutting will commence this

week. The crop looks well. Barley is cut. Other grain

premising. Grass poer. Corn backward, but good color

a bad show. Wheat good, and nearly all ready for the

The yield is good. Oats are very short, and without rain

will be light. Corn is fair, and if kept well worked this

dry weather, will do well. Wheat has not been better in

two. Some fields are very forward and look remarkably

Early potatoes are eight or ten inches bigh, and most are

Highland, O. June 23 - Accounts of the wheat cro

are favorable in most parts of Ohio. In this County it i

York, Pa., June 25 .- The wheat is injured by the fly-

Indianapolis, June 24 -All crops have suffered with

Palmyra, Ma. June 20.-The fly is destroying wheat to

the extent of half the crop.

Colloway County, Mo.—The best prospect of wheat ever

Vincennes, In. June 25 .- Farmers are busy in the wheat

Danville, Ky., June 24.-Crops are all suffering with

narvest continues good. The drowth and worms are inju-

Jerseyrelle, Ill. June 24. - Farmers are busy in the wheat fields. The crop is injured by the wet spring and the fly.

The quality is excellent, but the yield not as great as usual.

we had some of your surplus population here, where they

WONDERFUL TREES .- Among the remarkable trees in

The Cannon ball Tree. - Among the plants of Guinea,

The Cannon-ball Tree.—Among the plants of Guines, one of the most curious is the cannon ball tree. It grows to the hight of sony feet, and its flowers are remarkable for easily and fragrance, and contradictory qualities. Its blosses me are of a delicious crimson, appearing in large bonches and exhaling a rich perfume. The fruit resembles enormous cannon balls, hence the name. However, to me say it has been so called because of the noise which balls make in bursting. From the shell domestic attention and the contents contain several kinds of side, besides sogar and gum, and furnish the materials for taking an excellent drink in sickness. But singular as it

is ide, besides sogar and gum, and furnish the materials for making an excellent drink in sickness. But singular as it may appear, this pup, when in a perfectly ripe state, is very fittly, and the odor from it is exceedingly unpleasant. The Great Chastast Troe.—On the one side of Mount bina there is a famous chestant tree, which is said to be the hundred and merty six feet in circumference, just show the surners of the ground. Its enormous trank is eparated into a ved visions, which gives it he appearance of several trees growing together. In a circular space formed by these large branches, a but has been erected for a common dain of those who collect the obscura-

crop is n jured by chess and the fly.

could eat and earn their own bread.

injured by the fly. Oats and grass remarkably fine

will average more than half a crop.

drouth. The late rain will benefit them.

seen in this Courty is blasted by the fly

but of limited extent. Crops are all suffering.

well. Onts are short. Corn backward, but looks well

Lettert, June 25 - Wheat will be at to cut in a wee

Athens, Tenn. June 25 - Wheat harvest has commenced

generally barvested, and the crop is good.

anticipated Corn looks remarkably well.

their wheat crop. June 29.

three weeks.

dre ath.

harvest, and the yield never was better.

fair, but cannot wait for rain much longer.

autumu, injuring the crops.

Richmond, Va. June 24.—We are in the midst of whea

It is very difficult on some roads to get water for

only dried up and dead, but bushes are as brown as

We were nearly parched up. Cotton will be very

natives use their leaves to cover their cottages, and from the nuts make buttons and various other articles. In an early state, the nuts contain a sevent mike highly should share the nuts contain a sevent mike highly should share a solidity nearly equal to lvory, and will somet of a high polish. It is known as lvory nut, or vegetable ivory, and has recently been brought into use for various purposes.

The Normarial Tree.—At Gas, near Bombay, there is a singular vegetable—the sorrowful tree—so called because it only flourishes in the night. At subset no it wers are to be seen, and yet, half an hour after, it is guite full of these. They yield a sevent sinell, but the sun no sooner begins to shine upon them than some of them fall off, and others closes up; and thus it continues flowering in the night all the year. Cherage S. C. June -22 - John C. Chapman of Chester field, C. H. has a field white with blooms, many have turn-Corn and Oats are done for. On light lands the Cotton stands the drouth without flinching. Oats are too low to cut Bottom land Corn is a complete failure. Gardens are burnt up and the prespect of a Sweet Potato crop is very

the year.

The Sack Tree.—There is said to be a free in Bombay called the sack tree, because from it may be stripped very singular natural sacks, which resemble "felt" in appearance.

[Christian luquires.

OHIO STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

OHIO STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

From The Cleveland Herald.

The State Temperance Convention, held at Columbus on Wednesday and Thursday, 13th and 30th of June, was one of the largest and best ever assembled in Ohio. Every section of the State was represented by intelligent, substandial, earnest, working delegations, and the action of the Convention will tell with beneficial results on the general west of the Common wealth. The great object of the Convention, to take measures to so throw the Temperance strength at the coming election as to secure a Maine Law Legislature, was the prominent topic of all the Syeakers, and all disclaimed any design or wish to organize a Temperance political party distinct from present party organization. The resolution brought forward by the Committee was in the same spirit, and does not contemplate separate nominations for the Legislature, except in districts where all the present parties either refuse to put up Maine Law men, or fall to do so within a reasonable time. The resolution was discussed by gentlemen from different sections of the State, and adopted with great unanimity. The same course has been successfully pursued in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Michigan; and it is recommended to the friends of the Maine Law to attend the primary and nominating Conventions of the political parties to which they are attached, and, if possible, secure the nomination of candidates for the Senate and the House favorable to the law. Failing in this, then to support Maine Law men, cerardless of old party ties, should such be nominated by the Law. Failing in this, then to support Maine Law men, regardless of old party ties, should such be nominated by any party; or to make Temper ance nominations when circumstances shall seem to demand them to secure the success of the enactment.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and three carrier averaged by calling Gan S. F. Cares to same date, says.

In this immediate vicinity we have not had ron sufficient to lay the dust for some two weeks. In some portions of the parish there has been sufficient rain for all use ful purposes, while in other portions there has been none consequently, while the crops are doing finely in one section, in others they necessarily suffer for the want of rain. There will be a very small crop of corn made, unless we get rain room, as it has just commenced to shoot, a time when a favorable season is required more than at any

cess of the enactment.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and temporarily organized by calling Gen. S. F. Carey to the Chair, and appointing J. C. Davis, of Knox, and Mr. Bremigham, of Pickaway, Secretaries. Committees were appointed to report permanent efficiers, and prepare and report lusiness for the Convention. G. C. Gephart, of Pickaway, Chairman of the Business Committee. Convention was then ably addressed by Mr. Yates, of Michigan, and Dr. Jewett. of Massachusetts, who spoke particularly of the late conflict and trumph of the Maine Law in Michigan. The following report of permanent officers was unanimously confirmed:

President—Hon. C. N. Olds, of Pickaway.

Vio Presidents—David McCullough, of Richland; Geo. P. Browell, of Cuyahoga, Wm. H. Cochran, of Knox; F. A. Plants, of Meigs: J. W. Dinkleman, of Allen; Kimball Petter, of Wayne, C. G. Swayne, of Mongomery; Laurin Dewey, of Portage; Richard Asherstt, of Hamilton; T. J. McLain, of Trumbuli, William Ewing, of Ross; Isaac Schmucker, of Lacking. S. R. Ficod, of Custon; M. M. Edwards, of Hamilton; John Mailen, of Warren.

Scerturics—Waren Jenkins, Franklin; J. C. Devin, Knox; Wm. Breingham, Pickaway; S. A. Butler, Ailen; J. S. Herrick, Portage.

The afterneous essent of the Convention was held in the

Secretaries—Warren Jenkins, Franklin; J. C. Devin, Knex. Wm Breingham, Pickaway; S. A. Butler, Ailen; J. S. Histrick, Portage.

The afternoon is soion of the Convention was held in the beautiful grove known as Goodale Park, where ample provision had been made for the comfort of the throng in attendance. Business resolutions were reported, discussed and adopted, and the Convention was addressed by Pr. Jewett, of Massachusetts and Gon. Carey. Dr. Jewett took a "reckening" of the progress and present position of the Temperance cause, and held out the strongest inducement to patience and perseverance. He is a pleasant, popular and forcoble speaker, and has been for twenty-six years, a devoted and efficient laborer in the good cause. His visit to Ohio will be productive of the best results. The speech of Gen. Carey was eloquent and convincing. Wednesday evening the people were addressed in front of the American and in one of the churches, a speedid festival was given at the City Hall by the Daughters of Pemperance, and the Cold Water spirit broke out in street speeches. Thursday morning before breakfast! At 16 slock one of the largest and most imposing processions.

June 21.-Vegetation drooping for want of rain. Oats and hay will be short. Corn has not suffered much as yet. Potatoes will be small. Wheat is Hamilton, O. June 21.-Crops suff-ring with drouth. Corn almost dried up on some farms. Oats and grass make specifies Thursday morning before breakfast! At 19

slock one of the largest and most imposing processions
ever seen in the State was formed by the Soas of Temperance. Templars of Temperance, the Cold Water Army,
consisting of the youth of the city and country, in appropristedness, and with flags and banners, and a beautiful
friumphal car, containing Misses representing the several
States of the Union, dressed in appropriate costumes;
Delegates to the State Temperance Convention, and citizens, Hon Neal Dow, Dr. Jewett, Gen. Carcy, and other
eightput, hed Temperance advocates in carriages; closed zens. Hon Neal Dow. Dr. Jewett, Gen. Carcy, and other nistinguished Temperance advocates in carriages; closed by a long array of carriages containing clergymen, visitors and citizens. The procession extended some two mules, and moved like an "array with banners" to Goodale Park, where the immense multitude were addressed by the Hen Neal Dow, on the subject of the Maine Law. The occasion was one of great interest, and the Convention clesed without an accident or incident to mar the "good time" come. big enough to plow. Hay will be abundant. On Grand River the Wheat is luxuriant. It will be ready to cut in

The feeling in favor of the Maine Law is strong, and The feeling in favor of the Maine Law is strong, and growing all over the State, and Temperance Alliances, having in view the election of a Maine Law Legislature, have already been formed very generally, and in many counties in every township. It is designed to extend the organization throughout every election district, to employ lecturers to procure and circulate documents, and push the campaign vigorously. A large majority of the voters of the State are no doubt in favor of a prohibitory law, and could the vote of the whole people be taken on the question, the majority would be hundreds of thousands.

CHAT WITH THE CONDUCTOR—"It's not often a man oses anything by kindness. I know a little matter of that ert saved my life, and perhaps the lives of many others at "How was that?" asked we of our friend Rawlings, the

Fort Wayne, In. June 24.—We had a shower last night. mod-lectductor.

"Why, we had an Irishman on this road watching a tun-The Tobarco Crow of Kentucky and Tennesses is re-It was warm weather, so he used to go into the tur ceted very much injured by a cool, dry spring, which kept nel, to keep cool. I rather think he used to take a little if plants back, and a long, severe drought since they were set Telacco, near Dayson, Ohio, both in the field and plant beds, is perishing for want of rain. The Gazette says planters are plowing up their fields, abandoning all hope of Ky . June 24 - The want of rain is the univer-

"Why, we had an Irishman on this road watching a tunnel. It was warm weather, so he used to go into the tunnel, to keep cool. I rather think he used to take a little liquer when he was lonesome; any way, he laid down on the track one day, to listen for the cars. He feel salespe, and very impredently got his head on off by the expression. Well, there was the last of that Irishman. There was the devil's own row in his shanty when we took the poor fellow up, and we got away as soon as we decently could, for you know it a not agreeable to be currounded with a distracted family, when you're neither a doctor nor a nurse, nor a preacher. Somehow, I was always sorry when I passed of course I tell as if—not exactly the same thing—but just as bad might happen to me some day, and then there doe another row in a family. I told my wife about it, and she sent the family some little things. The widow of the dead Irishman was a Catholic, and as I was then on a very fast train, I would sometimes take up the old woman on Sunday, and carry her to church at Martinsburg. I somehow thought it was a satisfaction to her to go to church, for she had but little chance in the world anyhow. I certainly did not expect to get anything for it in this welld, and I expected they had so much scored against me in the other, that it woulds or amount to anything there. That was during the summer. One night the next winter, it was very cold, and the mountains were covered with snow, we were running to make time, when, on turning a curve, the engineer saw a waving light on the track, and we soon heard some one abade shouting. I was then on the platform. The engineer slacked up and stopped the engine, and we got out and went ahead in the dark to see what was the matter. There it was. A large landslide had fallen series the track, near the shanty of that old Irishwanan. She had built up a large fre and watched for the train, for the curve were so sharp that we might have been upon the side before we could seed it. So, when we run up there was the matt sal topic. We hear sad tales of worms and lice on cotton at the South.

The Courser, (Louisville, Ky.) of June 15, says:

"The long continued dry weather has most seriously injured the grain crop, and almost uterly destroyed the truit, and it is leared if will shorten the tobacco crop nearly one-Ann Asbor, Mich., June 29.—The prospect of the wheat ring some other crops Grass and oats will be light. I nois, on the Grand Prairie. We commenced harvesting the early May wheat last week. All will be fit to cut next week. There will be a fair avarage. In other sections the The weather is favorable and harvest hands scarce. I wish Wonderful Trees.—Among the remarkable trees in the world, the following, of which we have compiled brief coscriptions, are some of the most curious.

The Beauti and Free.—The Brazil nut tree may justly command the attention of the enthusiastic naturalist. This tree thives well in the province of Brazil, and immense quantities of its delicious fruit are annually exported to foreign countries. It grows to the hight of from 50 to 30 feet, and in appearance is one of the most majestic ornaments of the forest. The fruit, in its natural position, resembles a cocoa nut, being extremely hard, and about the size of a child's head. Each one of these shells contains from 12 to 10 of these three-cornered nuts, nicely pucked together. And to obtain the nuts as they appear in market, these at-lis have to be broken open. During the sea on of their failing it is dangerous to enter the groves where they abound, as the force of their descent is sufficient to kneck down the strongest man. The natives, however, provide themselves wan wooden bucklers, which they hold over their heads while collecting the fruit from the ground. In this manner they are perfectly secure from rejury.

The Consequing Tree.—Among the plants of Guines.

We expressed a hope that the old widow had been pro perly rewarded.

"The passengers made up about eight dollars; the company afterward gave her a shanty rent free, the brakes, men and engineers bought her a cow, and she made out very well. But when I handed the money to her that night, she said. Guttlemen and ladics I'm thankful, and may ye niver know the want of what ye give me. But what I did was mostly on account of him, there. He was kind and thoughtful to the poor and the afflicted, and I d a watched till I froze before harrom should have came to him, if I could he helped it.

could ha beloed it.

"D—n the thing, it made me choke right up."

"D—n the thing, it made me choke right up."

"Dassen jars for the Rela a y. "Don't ferget your umbrella, air there might be an explosion, and you'd want it to keep off the cinders." Let me pass your bandbox, miss. "Take care of your little boy, madam, no insurance "All right" go ahead

Massachusetts. The Convention has finally approached the termination of its labor on the question of House representation. The eloquence this question has drawn forth has been almost endies. Thinking, devising, calculating, and cyphering have been perpetually in operation. And, notwithstanding the hot weather, we think the members, could start the question anew and work at it stoudily for the next six months, without failing to get up a dozen new plans every day, and treating each of them to a dozen first-rate speeches.

But they have finally patient.

The Great Chestast Tro.—On the one side of Mount Lina there is a famous chestnut tree, which is said to be one hundred and nunety six feet in circumference, just above the surnese of the ground. Its enormous truck is separated into ave divisions, which gives it the appearance of several trees growing together. In a circular space, formed by these burge branches, a but has been created for the accommodation of those who collect the chestnuts.

The Parel Tree—Captains King and Fixely state that they saw a tree, on the mountains near Cape Horn, which was only one or two inches high, yet had branches spreading out hour or five feet along the ground.

The Footpant Tree—The trory but tree is popularly called the Texas plant, and is common in Seath America.

The tree is one of the numerous family of plants, but belonging to the order designated as screw pine tribe. The But they have finally settled on a plan of representation